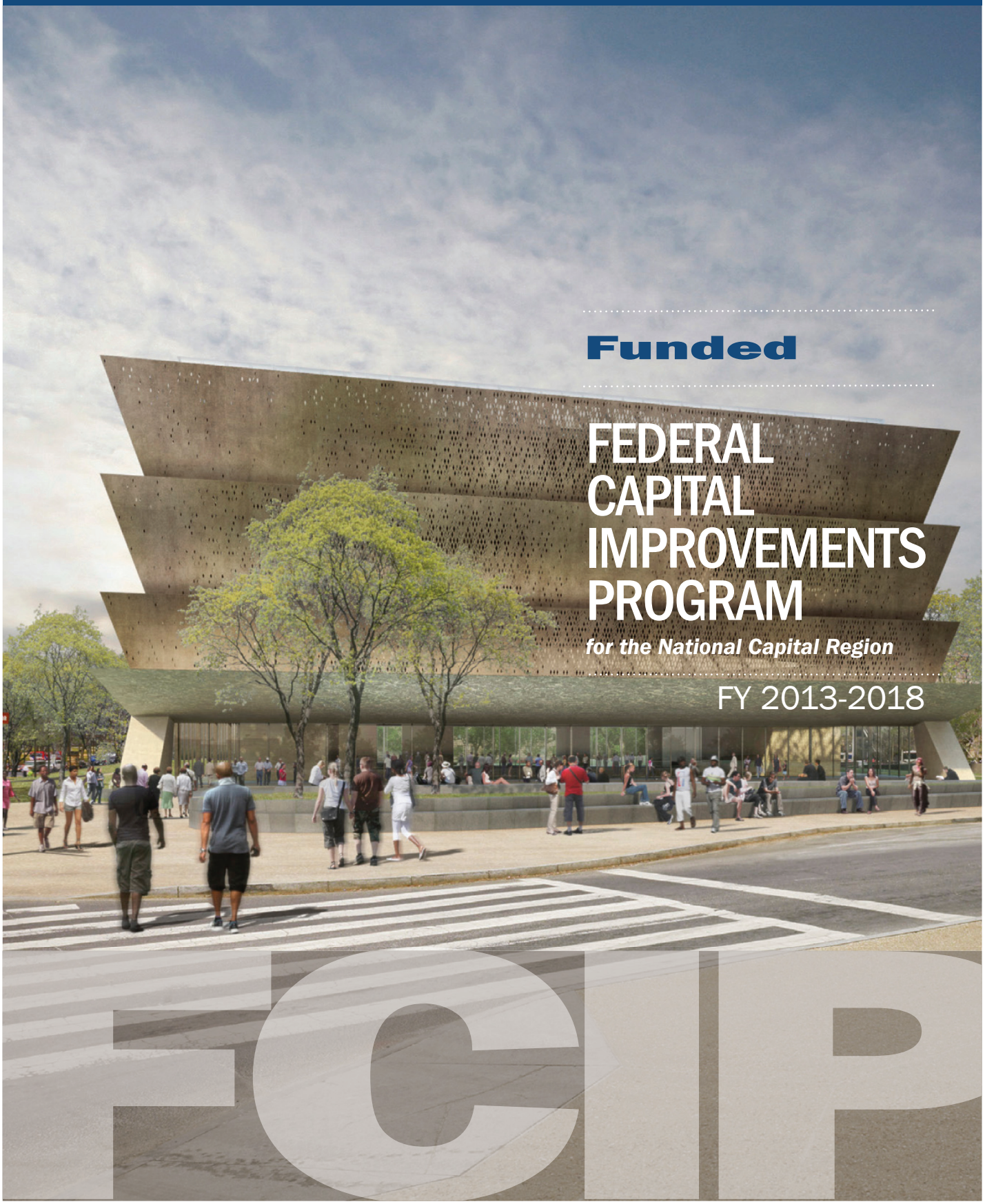
National Capital Planning Commission



Funded

FEDERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

for the National Capital Region

FY 2013-2018

FCIP

Federal Capital Improvement Program (FCIP) Summary for Fiscal Years 2013–2018

The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) is responsible for planning the orderly development of the federal establishment in the National Capital Region (NCR). The NCR consists of the District of Columbia, the official seat of federal government, and the surrounding counties within Maryland and Virginia including: Montgomery, Prince George's, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties.

Each year NCPC evaluates capital improvement projects proposed by federal agencies. NCPC evaluates projects based on the extent to which they conform to planning and development policies in the region as described in plans and programs adopted by the Commission, regional planning bodies, and local and state governments (including the *Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital: Federal Elements* and other plans prepared by the NCPC). NCPC's recommendations help inform the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) decisions about proposed capital projects for inclusion in the President's Annual Budget. NCPC also uses the FCIP to guide its planning activities in the region.

Upon release of the President's Final Annual Budget, NCPC compiles the final FCIP for public distribution. This document represents those capital projects endorsed by the President for which funding is proposed. A project's inclusion in the FCIP neither represents a commitment by a federal agency to propose funding nor a commitment by OMB to approve funding in subsequent budgets.

The approved projects and their descriptions are presented below.

Department of Defense

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS CENTER

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DIAC PARKING GARAGE

Requires Additional Planning Coordination

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
0	2,900	2,900

The existing DIA parking garage provides 936 personal vehicle, agency fleet, handicapped, and carpool, vanpool and motorcycle parking spaces in direct support of the DIA workforce located at the DIAC. This project replaces the existing 300,000 square foot, three-story steel framed parking garage with a new structure targeting 600 spaces, within the DIAC campus. This project also demolishes the existing parking garage and restores the area to support surface parking. A recent structural evaluation study has identified several critical deficiencies in the condition of the existing parking structure. Water infiltration has contributed to erosion of structural steel members and deterioration of the metal decking. Stairs do not meet code for uniformity and height of risers. Study recommendations based on an economic analysis include garage replacement in 2012. Historic preservation issues are not applicable. NEPA documents will be completed to comply with environmental requirements. This project first appeared in the FYs *2010-2015* program.

Department of Health and Human Services

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

BETHESDA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND

BUILDING 10 CLINICAL CENTER, PHASE C (E WING)

Recommended

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
0	20,600	249,110

The mission of the NIH is to seek fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems and the application of that knowledge to enhance health, lengthen life, and reduce the burdens of illness and disability. It is a "bench to bed side" research and training mission requiring both hospital and biomedical research laboratory functions. The Clinical Center Complex (CCC) on the Bethesda Campus is a group of facilities that collectively support these missions. Building 10 is a 59 year old facility built over 2 years beginning in 1950 that provides clinical services, laboratories and supporting office space. With failing infrastructure, the condition of Building 10 has impaired its ability to fully support its role in this mission critical complex. The renovation of the E wing in Building 10 is the conversion of 217,285 gross square feet of former patient care and laboratory areas on Floors 2 through 13 to build out laboratory, laboratory support space and offices for 664 personnel in the clinical research programs of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID), National Cancer Institute (NCI), National Heart Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI), National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidneys (NIDDK), National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Neurology Disorders and Strokes, National Eye Institute, Gene Therapy, National Institute of Dental Craniofacial Research and the National Institute of Complementary and Alternative Medicine. The project scope for the Ewing portion of the incremental renovation and infrastructure upgrade includes full interior and systems renovations for new laboratory facilities on floors 2 thru 5 (phase 1), 6 thru 9 (phase 2) and 10 thru 13 (phase 3). The renovation will include new office and laboratory facilities on floors 2 thru 13 (offices on North Corridor portion only), supply/exhaust fan and mechanical equipment rooms on the floors 9, 13 and 14 and vertical building and lab service distribution risers including new HVAC supply and exhaust systems. Mechanical, electrical, plumbing and laboratory services will come from campus supplied central utilities. Building 10 has been determined "Not Eligible" for listing in the National Register. This project first appeared in the FYs *2010-2015* program.

DEMOLITION OF BUILDING 7

Recommended

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
0	3,300	3,300

Building 7 is a 53,313 gross square foot, 3 story plus ground level former laboratory building built in 1947. In 2009 it was determined that the building was functionally obsolete and could not economically be maintained as a state-of-the-art bio-medical facility. The facility was mothballed and has been inactive ever since. The current NIH Master Plan calls for the demolition of Building 7 as part of the plan to clear the Southeast portion of the site closest to Building 10 for its use as a new Research Facility (Building D). The clearing of the site along with the demolition of both Building 7 and 9 is essential to the expansion of research space with direct adjacency to the Clinical Center Complex. Additionally the site is proposed to be used as construction lay down space for the Renovation of Building 10 E Wing. In 1997 when Building 7 (the Memorial Laboratory) was 50 years old, pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as Amended, NIH determined that Building 7 was eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In 2010, as required under Section 106 of the NHPA, NIH informed the local Bethesda community, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the Maryland Historic Trust (MHT) of its intention to demolish the building. NIH subsequently notified the Washington D.C. Indian Society and the Montgomery County Historical Society of this intent. The ACHP elected not to participate in the consultation, so in 2011 NIH executed a bilateral Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the National Institutes of Health and the Maryland Historical Trust (April 8, 2011) regarding the terms governing the building's demolition. In the MOA and cover letter of May 12, 2011 the MHT states that the "demolition of the historic building will be mitigated through its archival documentation". This archival documentation shall consist of the preparation of a Historic American Building Survey level II photographic survey to be conducted sometime prior to demolition. NIH will have to apply to the NRC for compliance with MARSSIM regulations. The Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site

Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) provide guidance to federal agencies, states, site owners, contractors, and other private entities on how to demonstrate that their site is in compliance with a radiation dose or risk-based regulation, otherwise known as a release criterion). The process will take approximately 4 months to complete once the building has been vacated and the spaces have been cleared of any equipment and supplies. If any remediation is required it will be handled during the demolition phase. This project first appeared in the FYs *2012-2017* program.

DEMOLITION OF BUILDING 9

Recommended

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
0	2,900	2,900

Building 9 is a 38,887 gross square foot, 1 story plus a raised basement level laboratory building built in 1943 to provide temporary space for the care and breeding of animals. In 1955 the building was converted to a permanent facility to house research laboratories and office functions. It is currently occupied by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institute on Aging, National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Clinical Center, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and the Office of Research Facilities. The building is located directly south of Building 7 and Southeast of Building 10 and on the same site as Building 10. NIH has determined that this building is functionally obsolete and cannot economically be maintained as a state-of-the-art bio-medical laboratory facility. The current NIH Master Plan calls for the demolition of Building 9 as part of the plan to clear the Southeast portion of the site closest to Building 10 for its use as a new Research Facility (Building D). The clearing of the site along with the demolition of both Building 7 and 9 is essential to the expansion of research space with direct adjacency to the Clinical Center Complex. Additionally the site is proposed to be used as construction lay down space for the Renovation of Building 10 E Wing. Due to its lack of demonstrated historical and/or architectural significance, Building 9 has been determined "Not Eligible" for listing in the National Register. NIH will have to apply to the NRC for compliance with MARSSIM regulations. The Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) provides guidance to federal agencies, states, site owners, contractors, and other private entities on how to demonstrate that their site is in compliance with a radiation dose or risk-based regulation, otherwise known as a release criterion. The process will take approximately 4 months to complete once the building has been vacated and the spaces have been cleared of any equipment and supplies. If any remediation is required it will be handled during the demolition phase. This is a new project in the *2013-2018* program.

ASSURE/EXPAND CHILLED WATER CAPACITY

Requires Additional Planning Coordination

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
0	8,2000	82,900

The project, Assure/Expand Chilled Water Capacity, consists of the renovation of approximately 72,547 GSF of an existing multi-level chiller plant building (Building 34/34A) located to the West of the main Central Utility Plant (Building 11) at the corner of Lincoln Drive and the Service Road West. Formerly this building housed 6 chillers and 12 cooling towers with associated piping, pumps and electrical services which have been decommissioned and have not been used for several years. NIH's Bethesda campus operates one of the largest chiller plants (Building 11) on the east coast. These chillers are absolutely essential in providing cooling capability for NIH's 240 bed hospital, over 1.3 million research animals, three data centers and over 12 million square feet of sophisticated biomedical research facilities. At present, there are nine (9) 5,000 ton chillers operating on R-22 refrigerant and three (3) 5,000-ton chillers operating on R-134a refrigerant. The average age of these chillers is twelve years with half over 16 years old. In 2006 HHS conducted a study regarding the "Energy Related Risk Vulnerabilities" on the Bethesda and Poolesville campuses focusing on site and plant infrastructure. This report states that "chilled water is considered a critical utility". Reliability of this system is essential to the NIH Mission. An essential part of assuring reliability of this critical system is maintaining an adequate supply of chilled water at all times 24/7. This reliability will be compromised in the next 5 years as the demand for chilled water cooling increases, challenging the central plant to keep up with the demands. There are several reasons that this demand is increasing including the current lab renovations to Building 10 F Wing, the future renovations of the Building 10 E wing, the Phase II addition of Porter Neuroscience building, additional renovation programs, functional changes to existing facilities, and the addition of new buildings on the campus. To exacerbate this situation, refrigerant R-22 has been phased out. NIH is therefore required to convert or replace nine (9) chillers to refrigerant R-134a, which will result in a reduction of their capacities. These current and future demands mandate another expansion to the central plant to gain corresponding additional chilled water capacity and to assure the reliability of this mission critical utility. This is a new project in the *2013-2018* program.

Department of the Army

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

ARLINGTON, ARLINGTON COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MILLENNIUM SITE

Recommended

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
26,754	81,725	110,754

This program combines three separate land parcels - the Old Warehouse Area - ANC, Section 29 - transferred from NPS, and Fort Myer picnic area - transferred from the Army into a single 31-acre interment area. This program will provide ANC with approximately 33,350 total interment/inurnment sites to include; 12,150 full size in ground plots, 3,200 in-ground cremation plots (Total 15,350 interment sites), 18,000 niches in columbarium / retaining wall / boundary wall systems. Phase I work was completed in 2008. Phase II work began in 2012. Cultural resource compliance work is on-going. Archaeological sites are being evaluated and the impact by this project addressed. Additionally, National Register of Historic Places nomination is underway, citing the whole of Arlington National Cemetery as a historic district. NEPA compliance is also on-going and is expected to result in two EAs--one each for the marker removal project within the project footprint and another for the proposed improvements. This project first appeared in the FYs *2005-2010* program.

NAVY ANNEX PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Requires Additional Planning Coordination

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
1,880	18,485	261,380

This Program will develop up to 42 acres. The Navy Annex complex was transferred to Army National Cemeteries Program (ANCP) 1 January 2012 from WHS. WHS is responsible for cultural and environmental compliance, ongoing demolition and site preparation. Demolition of the associated buildings, parking lots and utilities begin in 2012. Once that demolition is completed and a clean site remains, the land will be available to Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) to develop into burial sites. A master plan for the ANCP is underway, having begun in March of 2012. It will include an area development plan for the Navy Annex area. That that portion of the project will commence in July of 2012. The final master plan is anticipated on or about May 2013. An EA is underway that will address proposed master plan initiatives. It is expected to be complete within two months of the master plan. This project first appeared in the FYs *2011-2016* program.

REPLACE FIRE STATION, SOUTH POST

Recommended

Prior Funding	Total Funded FY 2013	Total Project Cost
0	7,300	7,300

Construct a standard-design, two-company, satellite fire station with drive through structural apparatus bays, watch/alarm, emergency medical services/ decontamination, fire inspectors, and shift leader offices, kitchen, dining/dayroom, dormitory rooms, men's and women's toilets and showers, training and physical training rooms, laundry, storage, wet and dry chemical extinguisher rooms, mechanical and electrical/uninterruptable power supply (UPS) rooms, fire alarm and suppression systems, standby generator, and building information systems. Special architectural treatments to include brick facades are required for historical district compatibility. Supporting facilities include electrical service, street lighting, emergency traffic signal, water and wastewater connections, access road, paving, curbs and gutters, storm drainage, parking, site improvements, and information systems. Supporting costs are high due to demolition. Handicapped access will be provided in administrative areas. Heating and air conditioning (15 tons) will be provided by self-contained systems. Antiterrorism/force protection measures include annealed laminated glass in reinforced frames, reinforced exterior doors, and visual screening. Demolish 5 Buildings (44,336 Total SF). This project first appeared in the FYs *2012-2017* program.